NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1886.

LONDON UNDER MOB RULE. RIOTING IN TRAFALGAR SQUAKE. HOUSES ATTACKED, STORES PILLAGED AND

PEOPLE ASSAULTED. THOUSANDS OF SOCIALISTS MARCHING THROUGH THE CITY-THE POLICE POWERLESS-NO ONE KILLED.

LONDON, Feb. 8.-The city from Trafalgar Square and Charing Cross down the Mall and through Preadilly and St. James's st. to Hyde Park was in the possession of mobs of excited and destructive rioters today. The uproar was of a Socialistic nature, and might have been easily quelled at the beginning had the police been out in sufficient numbers to overawe and subduc-the throng, but in the conflict with the officers the risters easily overcame them and the excitement was fanned into a terrible affair in which property was damaged to a serious extent. A mass-meeting of workingmen had been called together in Trafalgar Square. Its manacement was in the hands of the Socialists, who called to their assistance a large number of inflammable laborers who are described as the "starving mechanics." The meeting was attended by at least 10,000 men, completely filling the Square. The ringleaders were clustered about Nelson's monument and the Landseer llons. The crowd extended down into Whitehall-st. The police were present in large though comparatively insufficient numbers, and their uniforms and martial appearance annoyed the ill-disposed throng.

The principal speaker at the meeting was the Socialist

Burns, who stood as the candidate of his supporters at Nottingham in the recent elections. Burns is an excitable speaker and his harangue on the rights of the laborer wrought his hearers into an unly condition. The police drew about apparently convinced that trouble was about to ensue. Burns did his worst to bring about the He sneered at the police, saying that their presence there was an insult to freemen. All the while he and his supporters were moving further up the elevation on which the monument stands, and finally he mounted the pedestal, an act which could not of course be telerated. The mob cheered lestily at his defiance. The police at once proceeded to do their duty and a detachment of officers marched up to Burns and ordered him down from the pedestal. Amid the turbulent shouts of the crowd, the speaker refused, and the officers laid hold upon him and removed him forcibly.

RESCUING BURNS FROM THE POLICE. By this time the crowd was simply immense in its proportions, filling the Square. The men mounted high upon the statues of Napler and Havelock, and the throng extended out into the street, the Strand and the Mail. The place where the officers had interfered is clearly observable all over this area, and their forcible removal of the Socialist was seen by all the rioters. It provoked the intensest excitement and a tremendous rush was made from all sides to the elevated point which was the centre of the commotion. The mob yelled furiously and took the action of the police as a challenge. Burns had been forced down the hill a considerable distance from the spot he had invaded, and emboldened by the rackless shouts of the rioters he called out to them to aid him and made a desperate effort to recover his lost position. The odicers heroically stood their ground, but they were 1 to 500 and were quickly brushed away by an overwhelming tide of people. The Socialist was carried triumphantly up to the monument and resumed his place upon the pedestal. When he had mounted there he produced a red Bag and shook it violently in sight of the half-frenzied crowd. A hightful chorus of sheers responded to this significant action. The deafening shouts were repeated wer and over again, until the mob had yelled itself Burns then resumed his speech, which was made the

more flagrant in its terms by the victory he had wen over the authorities. As he went on the throng became more and more uncovernable and the speaker more and more the ce and demonstrative. He read an inflammatory resolution. It de-nounced the "authors of the present distress in England"; demanded that Parliament start public works to give employment and bread to the tens of thousands of deserving men who were out of work tifrough no fault of their own, but because of bad government; declared that it was the duty of the Government to afford every facility for the employment of Eritish capital at home for the benefit of the British people, and to give British enterprise preference over foreign, and asserted that the time had arrived for Parliament to legislate earnestly for the relief of the depression in the English agricultaral industry. The resolutions also demanded the immediate appointment of a Minister of Commerce and a Minister of Agriculture, and concluded with the resolve that copies should be forwarded to Mr. Gladstone Lord Salisbury, Mr. Parnell and the Board of Public Works.

The reading of the resolutions was accompanied by

various speakers who stood with Barus. Some of them warloas speakers who stood with Borns. Some or them went so far as to warn the Government that although the "starving mechanics" of London were now attempting to draw attention to their needs by quiet and peaceful azitation, they were bound to get bread, and would get it by attacking the pakers' shops next if the Government did not come to their relief. Barus himself, in one of these side speeches, denounced the present House of Commons as a body of landlords and capitalists for whom havging was too good. He also declared that the people had assembled to summon Parliament in-mediately to relieve the distress of the British workingmen; that the people wanted the question settled at once and peacefully, if possible; otherwise revolution was

These speeches, as the Socialists designed, roused their hearers into a trante excitement and they were even then eager to be led on to the commission of outrages. But the police had been actively collecting and had formed into a strong column. They started through the crewd fighting their way fiercely and at last reached the monument. They ordered the mob to disperse and the men on and about the pedestal to get off and away. Burns and his lieutenants refused, and called lustily to the crowd for protection. The police did not wait, b dragged the Socialists down and took them some distauce from the pedestal. The mob was somewhat awed by the bold and determined conduct of the officers and made no other de nonstration than excitable hootings and the throwing of mud and garbage at the police.

Borns and his party next passed through the crowd. which cheered them admiringly. They spoke at every step, seeking to make themselves heard as widely as possible, and talking furiously about the assault made upon workingmen by the law's minions. They led the way down Pall Mall to the Reform Club, the mob follow ing in vast numbers. Wagons and street passengers got out of the way with due diligence. At the Reform Club Burns and his men stopped and mounted its spacious and elegant steps. Pointing to the windows and deors in violent gesticulation, they apparently urged the crowd to attack the club building. The mob was hardly in a mood for such desperate doings, and though it kent up a feafening howl it made no essay upon the building. Then the ringleaders moved on a few steps to the Carlton Club, the most elegant in London. Here they repeated their violent gestures and exciting speeches. The clubs were weil filled with members who observed the bostile domonstrations with anxiety and alarm. STONING CLUB HOUSES AND BREAKING WINDOWS.

The rioters were woved to a highly dangerous pitch of excitement and their numbers were being augmented every minute. Gross.y exaggerated and incendiary of the action of the police at the monument in Trafalgar Square had spread around, magnifying the affair into a wiiful and wanton assault upon the speachmakers. The crowd's emotions were stirred by these stories, growing in their nature as they went from mouth to mouth until they were ready for any violence to which their leaders dared to take them. They had spread down through all the streets leading out from the Mall and nad practical possession of the heart of London. Divisions of them started off in a dozen directions inflammed into passion, hooting, breaking windows and destroying such property as came within their reach. The invaded districts were at once abandoned to the rioters, who finding themselves no longer opposed vented their ill-will against well-housed people and against the clubs by stoning all such buildings along their route. They surged through St. James's-st. and Piccadilly and went to Hyde Park, giving out that there they would hold a meeting. They filled the air with curses for the authorities and the aristocracy, sacked liquor shops, smashed windows, tore down signs and heated their ssion with drink at every grog-shop. A small division on the way to the Park undertook to enter the War Office, but were fleterred by the sentinels. The mob attacked the Devonshire Club and the house of Arnold Morley, the newly appointed Patronace Secretary. The police along the route to Hyde Park were brushed out of the way by the rioters as so many men of straw, and many of the officers were terribly whipped for their

BREAKING INTO HOUSES INDISCRIMINATELY. That part of the Trafalgar Square mob which went to Hyde Park was composed of the hordes which had filled up Cockspurst., Pall Mall and St. James's-st. when the Sarlton Clab was attacked. This long-drawn-out throng bent at Regent-st., which begins at the Pall Mall

about half way between Nelson's monument and St. James's st., and moved northward through Regent-st to Piccadilly, a quarter of a mile away, and passing around Regent's Circus, went north again through Regent-st. a half mile to Oxford Circus. The rloters turned here to the left and went west down Oxford st. to Hyde Park, some three quarters of a mile. This route was undoubtedly chosen by the leaders for the purpose of keeping the crowd on safe ground, as they would be on the north side of the Park. If the mob had gone along St. James's st. to Piccadilly and thence to Park-lane, it might have run too near the barracks on the south side of the Arnold Morley's house is in the Piccadilly portion of this route. The house was formerly occupied by John Bright, and was well known to many of the mob. When the rioters approached the house to-day Mr. Morley was in. He loudly called for help and a number of brave olicemen for a moment stood in the way of the men. But finally they were swept aside like chaff and a host of desperate men rushed up Mr. Morley's steps. He had locked and barricaded his door, but it was burst open against his face and the house was overrun despite his frantic screams and protests. When the invaders went away they left scarcely a sound pane of glass in the building. A great number of other private houses along the mob's route fared much worse than did John Bright's old home. The Devonshire Club's house, which had been previously attacked, is in St. James's-st. The attack upon this building was savage. Hatchett's Hotel is a large and well known hostelry at Nos. 67 and When the mob passed this place many of the rank and file were hungry, and these made a rush for the hotel. They had it in their possession in a moment and they sacked it of food and drink and left the building badly wrecked. As the men were leaving the hotel they saw a carriage which had been pressed up against the curb by the passing procession and been abandoned by its frightened occupants. It was seized and in an instant broken up and the wheel spokes, rafts and other good pieces were carried away for clubs. The Turf Club's houss, being in Piecadilly, presented a temptation to the rioters as they went by, and they smashed all its front doors and windows with stones. All along Regent and Oxford sts., between Piccadilly and Hyde Park, houses were attacked indiscriminately and their windows

After Burns had been driven away from the Nelson Monument by the police and had spoken from the National Gallery wall and the Carlton Club steps, a savage fight took place between his adherents, the Socialists, and the Anti-Socialists. The battle raged for some time, but the Socialists proved victorious, and they lited Burns to their shoulders and bore him aloft to Regent-st., where with him they succeeded in bending the crowd toward Hyde Park, Burns leading the whole way. At the Park, when the mob had all collected, Burns again addressed them. His spaceh was even more violent than the others he had nade. The language was exciting and the whole address was well calculated to set the crowd loose upon the town. Burns was followed by several other Socialistic speakers, all of whom did all in their power to stir up strife. When the speaking was over the mod broke up into sections and disappeared from the scene. The nain body went back cast along Oxford-st. again. The traditional people along the thoroughfare were not yet recovered from their panic and the mob had the street to themselves. They smashed every sound window they noticed. The wine shops were broken in and their contents cistributed freely to all who wished to drink. The beer shops were similarly treated. They all the clothes and rolls of cloth were broken into and the clothes and rolls of cloth were broken into the street, to be taken by those strongest in the fights which the crowd toward Hyde Park, Burns leading the whole wine shops were broken in and their Contents each serior were similarly treated. Tailor shops were broken into and the clothes and rolls of cloth were thrown out into the street, to be taken by those strongest in the lights which resulted. Every person met who looked like a foreiner was stoned or beaten from the street. Scores of times policemen attempted to save assailed property and to make arrests, but were every time beaten and competled to surrender their prisoners. In the meanine several thousand ruffans remained in Frafatgar Square, occupying then live in daring the police to "come on" and it making rushes at the constables and other obnoxious persons. In one of these rushes the mob overthrew two heavy granite pillars. These fell across Charing Cross and blocked the trafficto and from the Charing Cross Railway Station. The police made several desperate exertions to clear away this obstuction, but were easily resisted every time by the mob. This mob heid their ground as well at Trafagara Square that until they voluntarily abandoned the scene the entire power of the police proved insufficient to clear a way to one of the most important railway stations in the world. They could not make a way large enough to permit even a single carriage line to pass to or from the depot.

HOW THE EIGHOUS MOB DISPIRESTD. HOW THE ETOTOES MOB DISPERSED.

Some time after dark the mab gradually left Trafalgar Some time after that away satisfied that without having square. They went away satisfied that without having actually come in collision with the police they had won the day. As the mob dispersed the sections made have in the streets until they dwindled away. The scenes which characterized the retreat of that section of the Hyde Park mob which went through Oxford st. also attended the retreat of the other sections of that crowd. Every street they entered was surrendered to them, and at midnight the police reperts concurred in status that never before in the present generation has such a tremendous disturbance securized in London with so little loss of blood. Some off-cals declare that upward of 50,000 men must have been rioting for at least turce hours, with absolute possession of every throughfare they chose to invade, jet no life is reported to have been taken. If the roller had been strong enough to attack the mob at any point there might have been terriols records to make. But at midnight everything was presty much as it had been yesterday, and the whole thing appears like a horrid nightmare. Whils it lasted the city was thoroughly excited, but the mob was cosmitially Eurish—it made a frightful demonstration, was not resisted, and went to bed at the unal time.

According to later statistics there were 15,000 persons engaged in the riotous demonstration. Two-thirds of the crowd were bonn fide unemployed workingmen, while the remainder were Socialists. The two sections were not in accord and there were frequent collisions between them. The workingmen took no part in the riotous acts that followed the meeting in Trafalgar Square. The Socialists, atoused to fary by the vicient tirades of the speakers in the Square, created a three hours' reign of terror. Jewelry shops were broken into and their contents carried off by the mob. Carriages containing women were stopped in the streets and their coefficient of the speakers in the Square, created a three hours' reign of terror. Jewelry shops were broken into and their contents carried off by the mob. Carriages containing women were stopped in the streets and their occurrent section of the presence of the recent of the presence of the recent of the recent of the presence of the recent of the presence of the recent of the presence of the presence of the presence of the pres attended the retreat of the other sections of that crowd. Every street they entered was surrendered to them, and

treated, the wearers of silk hats meeting with particularly rough usage. Lord Randolph Churchill appeared at a window of the Carlton Club building when the motoreached there. He was loudly hooted and menseed with elemend fists by the rioters. The leaders of the Socialists, especially Burns, Hyndman, Williams and Champion, the last named of whom is an ex-captain of artillery, will probably be prosecuted.

The most violent acts were committed in North and South Avdley-st, and Oxford-st. Probably 200 shops and a dozen-club houses were seriously damaged and about fifty shops were pillaged, including jewellers, bakers, butchers and wine stops. Hundreds of the offensive people were assaulted. The police were powerless at first, but they ultimately succeeded in restoring order by breaking up the ranks of the rioters into small squads. The military were kept under arms all the evening while policemen patrolled the streets.

THE FIRE RECORD.

LOSSES IN VARIOUS PLACES. RED CLOUD, Neb., Feb. 8.-The Burlington and Missouri River freight depot was burned yesterday. Yardmaster Potter and his family, who occupied rooms on the second floor, barely escaped with their lives, los-ing everything in the way of household goods. The loss to the company is \$29,000; no insurance. CHICAGO, Feb. S.-Brown Brothers' shoe store, No. 92

State-st., was damaged \$4,000 by fire yesterday; fully

nsured.

A dwelling house owned by B. F. Jacobs and occupied by a German family was damaged to the extent of \$4,000 by fire yesterday; insurance \$3,000. RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 8 .- On Saturday night while the British steamship Camden was lying at the dock at West Point, Va., loading with cotton, smoke was noticed coming from the forward hold. A fire alarm was sounded and water promptly turned on. A hole was cut in the deck and a quantity of bagging taken out and the fire found. The damage will probably amount to

ALLIANCE, Ohio, Feb. 8.-The Mercer pump factory was burned to-day with a loss of \$12,000. About an hour later Mary Cook's house, occupied as a grosery store and dwelling, was discovered to be in flames. The fire was put out after \$2,000 damage had been done. LONDON, Ont., Feb. 8.-The Meadow Lity mills. owned by D. Plews, in London Township, were burned to-day. The loss is \$30,000; insurance \$7,000.

ST. THOMAS, Ont., Feb. 8.-A block of stores in Main at., Dulton, was burned yesterday. The loss is \$8,000; insurance \$5,000.

CORRY, Penn., Feb. 8 (Special).-The house of S. B. Fin. son, just outside the city, was destroyed by fire at 4 a. m. son, just outsite to day. Mr. Finson is absent in Boston. Mrs. Finson and the two sons had a narrow escape from death. The loss is \$1,500; insurance \$1,500.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.-H. Barrercloth's shawl factory, at No. 807 Venango-st., was burned this morning, and the roofs of two adjoining buildings suffered considerably. The loss on all the buildings is estimated at \$8.000, and is fully insured. The loss on the contents will probably reach \$2,500, and is not insured.

PASTOR DOWNS IN HASTE TO BE TRIED. Boston, Feb. 8 (Special) .- Parson Downs is

said to be desirous of bringing his case to trial. This morning counsel for Downs and Mrs. Taber expressed their dissatisfaction to the District-Attorney at the delay. No special reason was assigned by the District-Attorney for the repeated postponements, but it was about torney for the repeated postponements, but it was about
the court-house this morning that the Government was
desirous of getting hold of a certain witness before bringing the case up for trial. This witness seems to be a most
clusive one, for the detectives have been unable to
find her after a two months' search. It is intimated that
a sensation may be created by the Government which
will not be agreeable to Mr. Downs.

the professional player who has been the coach of several of the Philadeiphia clubs for a number of years, is seriously ill at his home. He went to England shortly after the cricket season was over last year, and intended to return to this country the present winter. He is highly esteemed among players.

DISORDERS IN THE COKE REGION. ONE MAN SHOT AND SEVERAL BEATEN.

THE OUTBREAK CAUSED BY A MAN WHOM THE

STRIKERS HAD PUNISHED. PITTSBURG, Feb. 8 (Special.)-The most serious outbreak in the strike of the miners and coke drawers of the Connellsville region began just before noon near Broadford Station on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, fifty miles from this city. Six hundred strikers marched into the town. They were on the way to the mass meeting at Scottcale. They began to yell as soon as they got in sight of the Henry Clay works of Frick & Co. About twenty-five men were at work there, all of whom fled into the tipple except the yard boss, Peter Scisson, Arthur Wyatt and a French-Canadian who was beaten a week ago by strikers at

the Morgan works.

Eye-witnesses say the trouble was begun by the Canadian, whose first bullet brought down an Italian Michael Saggi, from the Trotter works. The strikrs returned the fire. Then several depoties who were in the tipple fired on the crowd with their revolvers. The strikers retreated without further loss, and carried Saggi to Dr. J. C. Reagan's office. Then they held a consultation a few yards from the company store and decided to go back after the man who had shot Saggi. They were told that it was the yard boss, Scisson, Returning to the works, they met Scisson, who warned them to go away. Instead of going, they attacked Scisson with car stats and beat him terribiy about the head and face. He managed to get away at last and took refuge in the house of the station agent, Myer, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The latter interfered and saved Scisson's life, saying that he was not the man who fired the shot. Seisson, who was covered with blood, was taken to the company's office and

eared for. He is not fatally hurt. The strikers next turned their attention to Arthur Wyatt, whom they beat until ne took refuge in Rengan's drug store. He mollified them by saying that the French Canadian had fired the shot which brought Saggi down. The Canadian was supposed to be con-Saggi down. The Canadian was supposed to be concealed in the tipple with the twesty-five other workmen and thitter the strikers directed their footsteps. The men had concealed themselves in the slope and the deputy sherifs had fled. The strikers set fire to the tipple and then went on their way to the meeting at Scottdale. As the flames crept up, the twenty five men in the slope began to come out and several of them were badly scorched. The fire destroyed the tipple and engine house of the Henry Clay works, the boiler house and partly burned several cars which were standing on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and under the tipple. The loss is estimated at from \$7,000 to \$10,000, but this is only an estimate, as the company refuse to give any information concerning

under the tipple. The loss is estimated at from \$7,000 to \$10,000, but this is only an estimate, as the company refuse to give any information concerning the matter. Saggi, the Italian who was shot, will most likely die. The bullet passed under the edge of his right shoulder blade and lodged in his body. Dr. Rengan probed four incees, but failed to find it.

At noon Sheriff Sterling and twenty-five deputies arrived and they are now guarding Frick & Co.'s property. Frank Gardner, a deputy sheriff who attempted to expostulate with the strikers, was beaten with clais, but got away with his life.

All of the ovens charged at the Henry Clay works had their doors broken in and the coke consumed. Unless the railroad orgine can do the jumping, the slope at this mine will be flooded and the damage greatly increased.

There was trouble also near Mount Pleusant. About 300 strikers from the surrounding works went to the Alice works to force the men who have been at work there for the last week to quit. They were armed with picks, clabs, forks and guns. Sherily after their arrival at the works expoilee force of forty-five men put in their appearance and the strikers marched on after giving the men notice to quit the works. It was retorted from Mount Pleusant to night that the strikers have provisions to last almost a month. The men who were suffering for food until Saturday are now all supplied.

While a meeting was in progress at Bridgepert a

who were suffering for food antil Saturday are now all supplied.

While a meeting was in progress at Bridgeport a committee returned from the country with two large wagon leads of provisions, including dressed hogs.

Several hundred Italians are said to be on their way to the cake region, but will refuse to wark, as an emissary of the strikers has already been among them. An agent of the strikers who speaks several languages is continually on the waich for new men. At a meeting at Connelisville over \$300 in cash and a large quantity of provisions were subscribed by husness men and private citizens. A commissary depot was established. Any business man who refuses to contribute will be boycotted by the strikers upon the resumption of work. It is reported from Greensburg that the Austro-Hungarian Consul in New-York has been asked to visit the coke regions and has telegraphed a lavorable reply.

RAILROAD INTERESTS. POOLING THE SOFT COAL TRAFFIC.

It was stated yesterday by persons who are n a position to know the facts that an agreement was reached in Philadelphia by which the threatened contest over the semi-bituminous coal traffic of Pennsyl vania, Maryland and Virginia would be averted. Negotiations have been pending for the formation of a pool by the railroads interested in the business and yesterday the arrangement, including the percentages of the different lines, was completed except

A NEW STEP IN THE SOUTH PENNSYLVANIA. HUNTINGDON, Penn., Feb. 8 (Special).-When the execution on which the property and franchises of the South Pennsylvania Railroad were levied upon were stayed at the last term of court, the counsel for the plaintiffs in the executions filed a motion for a specia scire facias to have the South Pennsylvania Company substituted on the record as a defendant. This motion came up for argument to-day. No formal decree has yet been made in the matter by the court, but Judge Furst said that he would grant the substitute, limiting First said that he would graft the should finish the plaintiffs to their rights as they existed at the time of the original judgments and proserving for the defondants any detence that may have accured since that time. This will limit the sale to the franchises of the Sherman's valley and Broadtop Railroad Company as now held by the South Fennsylvania Company. New executions will be issued against the latter as soon as the decree of the court is made and entered of record.

THE READING AND THE SYNDICATE. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8 (Special).-The recon-

struction trustees of the Reading Railroad will hold another meeting to-increaw to receive a proposition from the syndicate which recently bought up large blocks of Reading general mortgage bonds. Mr. Gowen said to-day that he and his friends are still confident of his ability to frustrate the design of the bondholders to precipitate foreclosure.

It is stated that prior to the conference between the representatives of the Reading Railroad syndicate and the Board of Reconstruction trustees on Saturday, President Roberts had a talk with J. Pierpont Morgan upon Reading affairs. The negotiations, it is understood, have progressed satisfactorily thus far and those who are in a position to know entertain no doubt of their consummation. The attitude of the Pennsylvania Railroad Comtion. The attitude of the Pennsylvania Rallroad Company is well known, and the idea is entertained that the negotiations looking to the attanment of the object that is now said to be almed at with the Reading Railroad were begun not long after the South Pennsylvania and Beech Creek Railroad suits were begun. The syndicate will have nothing to do with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; but, when its work is completed, such arrangements will be made as will preclade the possibility of any war of rates or ruinous competition.

SERIOUS CAVE-IN ON A READING BRANCH. SHENANDOAH, Penn., Feb. 8.-Another serious cave-in which will cause a suspension of traffic for several days occurred on the Shenandoah branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad this evening. The road was intact when the passenger train due here at fold was intact when the passenger train due here as 5:45 p. m. passed over it, but when half an hour later another train was approaching the point fully 400 feet of the track had gone down and the train was compelled to return to Shonandosh. The ground is still caving in and the extent of the damage or the time required to put the road in repair cannot now be catimated.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE. BUFFALO, Feb. 8 (Special).-In the Supreme Court this morning a motion was made by E. Lyman Short in behalf of the New-York Car Trust Company, will not be agreeable to Mr. Downs.

ILLNESS OF A NOTED CRICKETER.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8 (Special),— Intelligence received from England by a prominent member of the Germantown Cricket Club is that George Bromhead, increased in its net earnings.

Short in behalf of the New-York Car Trust Company, that George D. Chapman, the receiver of the Lackawanna and Pittsburg Railroad Company be removed and for other relief. Judge Haight reserved his decision. Philadelphia, and Eric road held its annual election to-day, and recleated fits road held its annual election to-day, and recleated fits road held its annual election to-day, and recleated fits road held its annual election to-day, and recleated fits road held its annual election to-day, and recleated fits road held its annual election to-day, and recleated fits road held its annual election to-day, and recleated fits road held its annual election to-day, and recleated fits road held its annual election.

NEW TROUBLES AT SEATTLE.

THE HOME GUARDS FORCED TO FIRE.

ANTI-CHINESE RIOTERS ATTACKING THE TROOPS AND RECEIVING A VOLLEY.

SEATTLE, W. T., Feb. 8 .- At an early hour this morning the militia and home guards marched to Ocean Dock, where the Chinamen were imprisoned, and took charge. Warrants and previously been issued for the arrest of the prominent agitators. Before daylight the work of arresting them began, and by S o'clock all the leaders were in jail. They were, however, immediately released on bail. All the Chinamen on board the steamer marched to the Court House in charge of the militia, in answer to the writ of habeas corpus sworn ou yesterday. No opposition was made to this movement Judge Green informed each Chinaman that he was at perfect liberty to go or stay, as he chose. The greater number chose to leave the place. They were accordingly escorted to the steamer, and those who elected to stay were escorted to their homes.

At noon an attack was made on the Home Guards by few hotheads. The guards were finally ordered to fire, and responded with a volley. Four men fell, one of them being killed and three wounded. They were Bernard Muliane, killed; James Murphy, a special policeman, shot through the arm; John Smith, shot in the right arm; and an unknown man who was shot through the head. The militia formed a hollow square and held the mob at bay for fully an hour. The crowd then sluwly weited away. Intense excitement prevails and there is danger of further trouble. Business is generally suspended. The steamer Queen of the Pacific sailed at p. m. with 195 Chinamen on board.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 8.-Two hundred and fifty troops were ordered to leave Vancouver to-night for Seattle

THE CHINESE OF NO USE TO THE TOWN." CHICAGO, Feb. 8 (Special) .- J. B. McDougall, merchant of Scattle, now in this city, speaking of

inti-Chinese movement in that city said to-day: "This trouble is of long standing. Its inception September, when two Chinamen were killed and several rounded, was trivial, being merely an outbreak of th white and Indian hop pickers against the introduction of Chinese labor in that particular industry. From th time a force of ten companies of United States regulars arrived until they took their departure affairs quiete down, and the quiet continued until now, although those best informed were not deceived, knowing that the Knights of Labor had taken up the fight."

"About how many Chinamen were there in Seattle?" I should judge between 400 and 500. The scare o "Island judge between 400 and 500. The scare of september had reduced that portion of the population sensibly. I wish to say here that there are few people out of the 12,000 population of Seattle who would no like to see the Chinese out of their midst for good. They are of no earthly use to any one except themselves They can live on 5 cents a day and save money at that But I do not believe in driving them out in the manne attenuised.

What means would you employ to get rid them I'

" Boycott them. Neither purchase their wares nor employ them. The majority of our people unquestion-ably desire to be rid of them."

HOPING SOON TO BE AT WORK.

STRIKING CIGARMAKERS ANTICIPATE A SPERDY END

OF THE LOCKOUT. A number of the East Side halls were occupied yesterday afternoon by meetings of the employes of the various cigar manufacturers. Secretary Jablinouski, of the Pregressive Union, sent a communication early vesterday morning to Mr. Oppenheim, the secretary of the United Cigar Manufacturers' Association, informing him of the acceptance of the offer of an equalized scale of wages by the Progressive Union and the Central Labor Union, and stating that a committee of the two unions would be ready to co-operate with a committee of the manufacturers in preparing the new scale. An appointment was made, and the two committees met at the shop of Levy Brothers. On the part of the manufacturers were Mr. Oppenhelm, George P. Lies, James Brussel, Mr. Kaufmann and Frank McCoy. The two committees went ever the books of several firms and took the prices paid by them on different grades of goods prior to January 1. To day they will go to the other shops and when they have got all the prices the new scale will be made up and will be submitted to a full meeting of the Manufacturers' Association and the Strike Committee of the Progressive Union. It is thought that a definite conclusion will be reached by Westlusday.

thought that a definite conclusion will be reached by Wednesday.

The International Strike Committee was in session all day. They decided that in case the arrangement with the Progressive Union is made, and the lockool is unclaimed the conclusion of the second of the conclusion of the committee have repaired in the committee have repaired the new scale. It is said that some of the manufacturers whose prices will be raised by the new scale, the committee have repaired the new scale. It is said that some of the manufacturers whose prices will be raised by the new scale conclusion of the manufacturer of the committee have repaired the new scale. It is said that some of the manufacturer, whose prices will be raised by the new scale, are discatisfied, but the rumor is deuted it is understood that the lowest price paid for any factory-made cigats is to be \$7 a thousand.

UNIGHTS OF LABOR MEET IN SECRET. General Master Workman T. V. Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, with General Secretary Treasure Frederick Turner, J. M. Hayes and T. P. Barry, member of the General Executive Board, held a secret session in the Aster House yesterday. There were present most section of the country. The session was long, and no intimation of what was done was given out. It was learned, however, that a delegation from Youkers, with the secretary of the Central Lahor Union, waited on Mr. Powderly and presented a long statement of their grievances, with documentary evidence of the truth of the statements, and asked that some action should be taken for their relief. The matter was not discussed yesterday, so it was said, but will receive proper aftention before the board adjourns. In the evening anoher meeting was held in an East Side hall, but this was also kept a close secret. By those who are in a position to know it is section of the country The session was long, and no held in an East Side han, but an a position to know it is secret. By those who are in a position to know it is said that the object of the Board in meeting here now is to regulate the internal workings of the organization and settle local differences which have spring up within the past few months. They will make public such of their proceedings as they see fit whee they have concluded their seasions. Another meeting will be held at the Astor House this morning.

A HALF-HOLIDAY FOR CARPET WEAVERS. Notices were posted yesterday in the Smith carpet works at Yonkers, announcing that hereafter the employes of the mills would be given a haif-holiday on Saturdays without reduction of pay. Salaried em ployes would be paid the same, and piece bands would be advanced sufficiently to enable them to make as much in five and a-half days as they had previously made in in five and a-haif days as they had previously made in six. This was done, the proprietors say, to encourage the employes to render good service, and give them a chance to do their shopping on a week day. With reference to the charges of bad faith made to the Central Labor Union of New-York by the Carpet Workers' Union of Yonkers, Mr. W. H. Cochrane, a member of the firm, said to a reporter: "I have read the statement of the grievances presented to the Central Labor Union, and we have concluded not to make any reply to ft. Our employes have not any complaint to make that we know of." Mr. Smith, theother member of the firm, was absent from the city. Mr. Cochrane, however, stated that there was a perfect understanding between the firm and their employes, and he had no lear of any trouble.

UNHAPPY STREET RAILROAD EMPLOYES. The executive committee of the Empire Pro tective Association called on G. Hilton Scribner, president of the Belt Line of horse railroad, yesterday and demanded that one trip a day be taken off the East side runs; that two trips to Grand-st. and two to South rans; that two trips to Grandest, and two to South Perry constitute a day's work on the west side, and that the trips on both lines be made to come within the twelve hour rule. A uniform rate of pay, \$2 a day each for conductors and drivers, was also demanded. The committee said that the pay of the stablemen must be raised to \$12 25 a week. The company must decide on Friday afternoon what action it will take in the matter. The committee then went to the Eighth-ave road and found the new time table to be satisfactory. Superintendent Wilson says that the change in the time table will cost the company \$30,000 a year. At the Forty-second-st. Manhattanville and St. Nicholas-ave, line the committee found the stablemen in almost an open revolt. The new time table was satisfactory, but the stablemen's waxes had been reduced to \$10.50 a week—a cut of \$1. The company agreed to restore the old rate and trouble was avoided. John B. Niawson, president of the Central Cross Town line, told a Thinkink reporter hast week that there was no danger of a strike on that road, as he was the first one to put the twelve hour system in operation on January 17, and that he did it without solicitation. His employes have reported to the association that such is not the case and the committee will call upon him to-day. It will also call on Henry Spratley, president of the Harlem Bridge, Morrisanta and Fortham road. The association is getting ready to go to Brooklyn. Perry constitute a day's work on the west side, and that

GRIEVANCES OF THE LONGSHOREMEN. The longshoremen are troubled over the action of the German and Italian ships in having the sallors employed on them do most of the work in discharg saliors employed on them do most of the work in discharging and taking in cargo. It is said that by employing six experienced men in stowing cargo and making the saliors do the rest of the work, the shipowners can save about \$750 on the cargo of a 1,000 ton ship. The men have appointed a committee to call the attention of the shipping merchang to the matter and say that if no other action is taken they will be yest the vessels. In this way the underwriters will be interested.

DROPSY RESULTING FROM A FALL. Robert McNulty, who has been in the employ of The Sun for twenty years, and a part of that time as the foreman of the pressroom, is lying at his home in Long Island City, dangerously ill. In attempting to

board a moving car last Thursday he fell and dislocated his shoulder. Dropsy set in and his physicians consider his recovery doubtful. They took nearly two buckets of water from him on Sunday night. He has a large family.

SUICIDE OF A BALTIMORE LIBRARIAN. K. RANDALL KILLS HIMSELF BECAUSE THE WOMAN

HE LOVED IS TO MARRY ANOTHER. BALTIMORE, Feb. 8 (Special) .- John K. Ranfall, the librarian of the Mercantile Library. was found dead in his bed to-day with a builet wound over his heart and a pistol in his right hand. The covers of the bed were drawn up closely around him, thus indicating that he had fired the fatal shot. Mr. Randall had rooms in North Charles-st. On his table beside the bed lay a copy of Victor Hugo's "Shakespeare" in French, which Mr. Randali had been translating. He was thirty-two years old and a member of the bar. He was of schol arly tastes and studied almost every branch of literature and the languiges. Some time ago he had a severe attack of typhoid fever from which he had not thoroughly recovered, though he had been attending to his duties at the library. For some years he was engaged to marry a wealthy young woman of Annapolis, where he formerly lived. A short time before his recent illness the engagement was broken, it is understood, at the woman's request. This greatly distressed him. Recently it was announced in social circles that she would soon be married to a young naval officer whose acquaintance she had formed at the Anuapolis Academy. Although he left no papers or letters indicating the reasons for his act, the supposition is that his love affair had preyed on

his mind and driven him to despair.

Mr. Randall was a great collector of brie-a-brae and old books. He also had a fancy for the antique in firearms and had a unique collection of pistols and guns. He never tired of showing them or pointing out their peculiarities. The weapon by which he met his death was a small one and the report was not heard. Mr. Randall belonged to an old and prominent Maryland family. He was a nephew of Attorney-General Raudall, of Maryland. His father is Dr. Burton Randall, United States Army, now in an insane asylum in Washington, A queer coincidence was the announcement received by telegraph this evening that Dr. Randall, his father, had died in Washington this morning about the same time that the son shot himself.

Dr. Burton Randall was eighty-one years of age and

was the seventh son of John Randall, of Annapolis. He married a niece of Zachary Taylor. He was appointed from Maryland an assistant surgeon in the Army in 1832 and was made major-surgeon in 1838. He served through the Mexican and Civil wars,

DAMAGES FOR WOUNDED AFFECTIONS. MISS MORAN SUING CHRISTIAN F. WIEHE FOR

BREACH OF PROMISE. . CHICAGO, Feb. 8 (Special) .- The Circuit

Court room was crowded to-day at the trial of a breach of promise proceeding instituted by Rose A. Moran against Christian F. Wiche, who has an estate valued at \$60,000. All of the forencon session was occupied in securing a jury. A gray haired veteran called on the panel said that he would start out without prejudice on el ber side, but if at the close of the case there was any doubt he should certainly "lean to the lady." The udge immediately dispensed with this gallant old man's services. According to the opening statements of counsel Miss Moran and Wiehe were schoolmates and became engaged in 1880, about three months before be attained his majority. Wiehe was hopeful of his future. and had decided on a military career. The engagement took place just prior to the time when Mr. Wiehe was to go to West Point. It is said that he insisted on the marriage ceremony being performed before his departure for the examination, but was persuaded to abandon away but returned in the fall of 1883, having failed to enter West Point. The ceremony was then set for No vember 15, 1884, and together they visited the Rev. Mr. Cushman to arrange for their marriage. The groomsman and bridesmaid were selected, invitations were issued, and even it is said by Miss Moran, a house was rented in West Taylor-st. Finally on the Sunday before the wedding was to take place, Mr. Wiehe called on the plaintiff, went away and at 10 o'clock that night sent a note to her stating that the marriage could not take place, that he was sorry, and that he intended going to Europe. This was after the bride's trosseau and the wedding supper had seen ordered. The plaintiff declares that after the wedding had been declared off the defendant transferred all his property, consisting of cash, notes and real estate to his mother.

Mr. Wiche sets up his claim of defence on the ground that at the time of the alleged contract he was an infant and therefore could not be held. The plaintiff asserts that the contract was made—binding by—the defendant after attaining his majority.

HENRY P. KIDDER'S WILL-

lege and the Massachusetts General Hospital, \$10,000 each; the Young Men's Christian Union, \$5,000; the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches and " Poor's Purse." \$2,000 each. The residue of the fund goes to the testa tor's children. The following legacies are made payable at once: The Rev. E. E. Hale, \$5,000; the Boston Literary Society, the Provident Association, the Sunday Literary Society, the Provident Association, the Sinday-school of the South Congregational Society and the Unitarian Sinday school, \$500 each, and the Children's Mission \$3,000. The Buston restdence and a life interest in the Beverly villa are left to the widow, and the Milton estate, with personal property, to the son, Nathantel The residue of the estate is equally divided between the widow and the sons, the widow's shire, \$250,000 of Charles's share and \$300,000 each of the shares of Henry and Nathaniel being held in trust by Samuel S. Shaw and Oliver W. Peabody.

HOUSES WRECKED BY FREIGHT CARS.

St. Louis, Feb. 8.-A freight train, consisting of sixty-two cars heavily laden, while running Poplar-st. from the river this morning separated in the middle and immediately the rear por-tion of the train started back down the grade. The brakemen did all in their power to arrest the progress of the runaway cars, but their efforts were unavailing, and in order to save their lives they jumped from the cars. Several cars left the track, crashing into the houses which line the streets, Several houses in Poplarst, from Fifth-st. where the two portions of the train became separated, to Second-st, were damaged, and almost every house from thence to the river was wrecked. The loss is about \$15,000.

NO PARADE ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8 .- St. Patrick's Day will not be celebrated in Chicago with a parade. The subject has been largely discussed in Irish circles. A majority oppose the idea, giving as a reason that the money ex pended could be placed in the Parnell fund for the relief of the poor and oppressed of freland. The Irish clergy oppose street parades at the present time.

CRANE, THE ACTOR, ILL WITH PNEUMONIA. CHICAGO, Feb. 8 .- William H. Crane is sgain ill, and last night his part in the "Comedy of Errors" at McVicker's had to be taken by Mr. Howard. Mr. Crane played on Saturday night, though manifestly under disadvantage, but yesterday hight, though manifestly under disadvantage, but yesterday he took to his bed at the Grand Pacific, and last evening his physicians were anxious about him. He has caught a severe cold, and has every symptom of pneumonia.

TIMMINS AWAITING TRIAL AS A ROBBER, LYNN, Mass., Feb. 8 (Special) .- Edward P. Timmins, the suspected Tarrytown burglar, was arraigned to-day on the charge of assaulting and robbing Benjamin A. Ward. He entered no plea and stated to the court that he would waive examination. He was held in \$3,000 ball to appear before the Superior Court at Newburyport, Mass., in May. He was taken back to jail.

WAS CAPTAIN CRAWFORD FOULLY MURDERED! SALT LAKE, Feb. 8 .- An officer of the Army in Salt Lake City has received a letter from a brother officer in Arizona, who is in a position to know what he writes, saying: "Captain Crawford was foully murdered by the Mexicans and that is all there is to it.
They knew who it was they were killing, and had been
taiking to him nearly half an hour before shooting at

STEALING THE HAIR FROM HER HEAD. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8 (Special) .- At the Central Station this afternoon, Mary Davis, age sixteen, made complaint that in an Arch-st. car on Friday night, a strange man took a pair of seissors from his pocket and cut off her hair, which hung in a long plait. This is the third occurrence of the kind in a short time. A MAN CUT INTO SMALL FRAGMENTS.

The fragments of a man's body were found on Sunday, strewn along the track of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey at Elizabeth. The bits of flesh were extended along the rails from Catharine-st, to Spring-st. Only a hand and foot remained perfect, and all that could be distinguished of the face was the nose with the upper lip attached, having a heavy red mustache. The man had been dressed in Kentucky jean trousers, called shirt, diagonal sack coat and overcoat. It is supposed that he fell from a train on Saturday night and that several trains passed over him.

JACOB SHARP'S CHECK-BOOK. IT HAS NO NAMES, NO DATES, NO AMOUNTS.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

TRACES LOST IN THE WASTE BASKET-HUGE CHECKS PAID THAT LEAVE NO MEMORY.

It was "nip-and-tuck" nearly all yesterday afternoon between Jacob Sharp and Roscos Conkling, in the Broadway Surface Railroad investigation. Mr. Sharp's check-books, with stubs without dates to identify them or amounts to adorn them, were the feature of the day. Mr. Sharp declared that he had kept no account for twenty years, had no records of his cheeks and all his voucher he had consigned to the waste basket. The investigating committee held their sessions in the annex of the New-York Hotel, and the members thereof. Aldermen and ex-Aldermen, other witnesses, spectators and reporters were huddled together in the closest and hottest possible quarters. Alderman Jachne offered the Aldermanic Chamber for the sessions, but this was not accepted.

After some preliminaries, ex-Alderman John C. O'Connor, jr., of the Board of Aldermen in 1884 and 1885, was called to the stand and was allowed to tell in his own way what he knew. He told of his efforts to pass a resclution to require railroad franchises to be put up at auction, and then said that on August 25, 1884, he went to Lenox, Mass., after instructing Clerk Twomey to send for him when the Broadway franchise was to be acted on. He left his address. On Monday, September 1, he got a notice at Lenox, forwarded from this city, with the memorandum that it had been received at his house on Saturday, August 30, at 2:30 p. m. The letter had been originally mailed here on Saturday, at 1 p. m., and was the notification of the meeting of the Aldermen, to be held at 9 a. m. that day. [At that meeting the franchise was granted.] The witness and Alderman Grant were the only ones to vote against the franchise when it came up a second time, on October 29, 1584.

James A. Richmond, the quick-moving, keen-eyed president of the surface company, was sworn, and with the aid of an assistant produced the books and papers, which, he said, he supposed his subpens called for. The Treasurer of the company, he said, was Mr. Bird. [Mr. Hays's "Billy" and the secretary, Mr. McLean. Mr. Richmond knew of the mortgage of \$1,500,000. The interest matured on January 1, 1886, he said, and it had been paid.

"Have you received your interest i" Mr. Conkling

"Yes," was the answer.

"Yes," was the answer.

Mr. Conkling—By whom was it putd: A.—I assume by those who guaranteed it, the Seventh Avenue and the Twenty-third Street companies.

Q.—Do you know anything about the ownership of the \$2,500,600 mortgage bonds!

A.—I own a few of them. I have no knowledge of any of the others.

Q.—They were all distributed for some purpose!

A.—They were all given by Mr. Sharp.

Mr. Conkling said blandly that he did not desire to be inquisitive, but he would really like to know how Mr. Richmond got his bonds. Were they paid for!

Mr. Richmond (promptly)—No, sir. They were given to me by Mr. Sharp.

Q.—How many were there? A.—Must I answer! I de Mr, Conkling said that Mr. Richmond need not answer

if he had any fear of incriminating himself. Mr. Richmond declared he did not fear that, and on Chairman Low's matructing him to reply, he answered: "35 bonds of \$1,000 each. He had been told by Vermilye & Co. and others that the selling price when they were first spoken of to him was 107. Mr. Richmon I knew nothing of the second mortgage of \$1,000,000, beyond hearsay. The first mortgage bonds Mr. Richmond signed in Scribner & Bright's office and left them there. So far as he knew they remained there.

Mr. Seward—Why were there two petitions for the franchise! A.—Because our lawyers thought there mign, be some doubt about the legality of the first grant and rather than take any risk they thought it best to go all over it near.

Jacob Sharp was then called to the chair. He had been packed away in a remote corner of the room, vainly trying to hear what had been going on, but after a desperate effort he succeeded in getting to the front. Everybody leaned forward to get a good look at the man as seated himself solidly in the chair, planted his hands on a stout walking-stick, and settled down to the ordeal. Mr. Conkling glanced at hitu and "gathered himself together" for the struggle. There was a moment's pause and Mr. Conkling, sitting within four feet of the witness, began :

How long have you lived in New-York, Mr. Sharp ! Mr. Sharp—Ever since I was twenty-one. Mr. Conkling—And how old are you!

Mr. Sharp looked thoughtful a moment and an-swered: "Sixty-eight last July." Mr. Sharp had formerly been in the lumber and the dock business; that came to an end with him from twenty to twenty five years ago. Since then he had been in the railroad business and had built the Bicecker Street, Dry Dock, East Broadway, Forty-second and Grand Street Ferry, the Broadway and Seventh Avenue, the Twenty-third Street, the Christopher and Tenth Street and the Broadway Surface railroads. Mr. Sharp's BOSTON, Feb. 8.-The will of Henry P. Kid- voice was the cause of much trouble, for it sank almost \$100,000, of which the income is to go in annuities to his three sisters. The following are residuary legatees of the fund. The Museum of Fine Arts, Harvard College and the Museum of Fine Arts, Harvard apparently common level, where the ex-Senator could, with his accustomed art, level a deadly blow at his an-

tagonist. It brought the question : " Mr. Sharp, when were you subpænaed ?" Mr. Sharp thought diligently and said it must have been last week. "I was in my carriage at the time," he idmitted, " and was on my was to Mr. Scribner's office. Did I go on down there because of the subporns ! No, sir. I was going there anyway." Mr. Sharp would not be shaken in this point. He did not go to the office to talk over what he should testify to.

Mr. Conking then probed as follows: "Where do you keep your bank accounts I' The quiet answer was: "Those of the roads of which I am an officer at the Metropolitan Bank; my private accounts at the Broadway Bank. O, yes [as if suddenly recollecting]. I have a small account at Rome, Oneida County, where I have a farm. That is for expenses there."

Mr. Conkling, having struck the kinship of Onesda County, took up the subject of the books and papers wh ch Mr. Sharp might think covered by his subposus. Then came the short and simple annals from the witness's tips : "I have no other books except what are here." Mr. Sharp pointed to two check-books. Mr. Conkling was amazed; yet he quietly asked: " Wkas books and papers did you suppose the subpœna called

"Those that I spoke of. I have no other books and have kept none for years, except check-books." A look passed around the room and Mr. Conkling made one more desperate effort, "What!" he said, "no books,

no accounts, no records, not even a diary ? " "No, sir, not in twenty years," was the unfaltering answer. Mr. Sharp tapped his toes with his cane and looked dumb, waiting for Mr. Conkling to go on,

He did so, in this wise: "Mr. Sharp, you have done business up in the millions, have you not!" "I don't know so much about that," was the grayhaired old man's answer. Then he added, with a slight shrug of the shoulders: "I dare say that in all these years my expenses for living may have amounted up to

the millions."

Q.—Then you have no scrap of paper or anything to show these transactions ! A.—Notunless it may be some loose slips of paper.

Q.—Have you carried them in your pocket ! A.—Oh, yes; I've often done that.

Q.—Have you kept any of them ! A.—Well, yes, until I had used the paper up. Then I tore it in places and threw it nawy.

threw it away.

Q.—Did you ever throw the papers away without tearing them up ? A.—(Bluntly)—Can't say particularly.

Mr. Conkling tried another trick to find out where Mr. Sharp went after leaving Mr. Scribner's office. "Home," was the monosyllable, "O, yes," he added, "I went to Dunlap's and bought a hat. No, I had no appointment at home. I got home about 5 p. m. I reached the office about 2 p. m. I may have been there half an hour. Oh, yes, I remember, on my way back I went around to the Green to see the starter. I had other business at Serib-

ner's of a private nature. Mr. Conkling -I don't wish to trouble you, and you may not care to speak of the nature of the private business,

but—

Mr. Sharp (bluntly)—Don't think I'll answer; it had nothing to do with the subpena business.

Q.—Did you send any message from the office. A.—No. Q.—Do you recollect where you were that evening?

A.—I don't remember particularly.

Q.—Since you were subpenaed, what papers have you handled?

A.—Don't know of any except these here. handled?

A.—Mr. Q.—What other counsel have you consulted?

A.—Mr. Chittenien (who, with Colonel Bliss, sat next the willess). I met him at Mr. Bliss's house.

This acquired a fine opening for Mr. Conkling, and every—

This seemed a fine opening for Mr. Conkling, and everyone was on the alert to learn all about Mr. Sharp's latest lawyers. The question was: "How came you to meet Mr. Chittenden at Mr. Blise's

The answer came : "I walked there."

After the laughter, Mr. Conkling went on : "Was it by The answer was: "I don't know hew Chittenden

came there. Yes, he has been my general counsel; he had been before. I have consulted with Mr. Bliss since.'-Q.—Did you consult with him yesterday! A.—No, els.
Q.—All this other conversation related to the testimony you were to give here? A.—No.
Q:—To what!

and Bliss had been growing visibly excited, and at